# 正则表达式及其应用

Walter Zhou 2005-9

## 内容简介

- 基本的元字符(Meta-Character)介绍
- 正则表达式匹配的两大原则
- 括号 (Parentheses) 在正则表达式的应用
- 正则表达式在Tools中的应用
- 正则表达式在Programming Language中的应用
- Q&A

Note: about 90分钟

### 正则表达式能干什么?

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• • •

怎样检查email格式的合法性?

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姓名	生日	性别	进公司
AAA	1980-1-1	male	2004-1-1
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查生日与进公司同一天的员工?

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怎样检查email格式的合法性?

 $^{([\w-\]+)@(([0-9]{1,3}\.[0-9]{1,3}\.](([\w-\]+\.)+))([a-zA-Z]{2,4}|[0-9]{1,3})$ 

## 正则表达式能干这个!

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查生日与进公司同一天的员工?

 $([A-Za-z]+[:space:]+[A-Za-z]+)\s+19\d\d-(\d\{1,2\})-(\d\{1,2\})\s+(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-\3-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-\3-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-\3-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-\3-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-\3-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-\3-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-\3-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-\3-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-\3-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-\3-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-\3-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-\3-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-\3-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-\3-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-\3-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-\3-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-\3-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-\3-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-(male|female)\s+(19$ 

### 基本的元字符(Meta-Character)介绍

Metacharacter	Name	Meaning
	Dot	any on character
[]	character class	any character listed
[^]	negated character class	any character not listed
^	caret	the position at the start of the line
\$	dollar	the position at the end of the line
<b>\</b> <	backslash less-than	*the position at the the start of a word
<b>\&gt;</b>	backslash greater-than	*the position at the the end of a word
	or; bar	matches either expression it separates
()	parentheses	used to limit the scope
\d	digit	same as [0-9]
\D	non-digit	same as [^0-9]

### 扩展的基于POSIX的"character class"

• [:alnum:] alphabetic chars & num chars

• [:alpha:] alphabetic chars

• [:blank:] space & tab

• [:cntrl:] control chars

• [:digit:] digits

• [:graph:] non-blank(not spaces, control

chars, or the like)

[:lower:] lowercase alphabetic

• [:upper:] uppercase alphabetic

like [:graph:], but + space char

• [:space:] all whitespace chars ([:blank:], newline,

carriage return, and the like)

• [:xdigit:] hexadecimal number

### Quantifier --- Repetition Metacharacter

- ?
- \*
- +
- {min, max}

One optional

any amount optional

some required

from min to max

#### *Note:*

## 简单的例子

• [0123456789]

• [0-9]

• [0-9\-]

• [a-z0-9]

• [^0-9]

[^\^]

• [\da-fA-F]

match any single digit

ditto

match 0-9, or minus

match any single

lowercase letter or digit

match any single non-digit

match single char except an up-

arrow

match one hex digit

## 简单的例子(Cont.)

• [Cc]olou?r Colour, colour, color, Color

• bar{3} barrr

• (bar){3} barbarbar

• \<the the, theory, another

• ^The house ...

• ^cat\$ There is only one "cat" in a

line

• X{0,0} meaningless, compare with [^X]

• ^\$ empty line

## 优先级

- a|b\* 表示什么?
  - -任意多个a或b?
  - -一个a和多个b?

### 优先级

```
      名称
      表达式

      扩号
      ()

      重复式
      ?+*{m,n}

      顺序和定位符
      abc ^$\W\D

      或选式
      |
```

## 优先级

- a/b\* 表示什么?
  - 任意多个a或b?
  - 一个a和多个b?
- a|b\* 表示什么?
  - 任意都个a或b?
  - 一个a和多个b

## 正则表达式匹配的两大原则

- The Earliest match wins
- The Quantifiers are greedy

### The Earliest match wins

• 最早最优先或称左优先 match "cat"in the following string

The dragging belly indicates your cat is too fat

正确的应为"\<cat\>"

### The Quantifiers are greedy

• ?,\*,+, and {min, max} 是贪婪鬼,它们匹配 尽可能"多"的模式

"a xxx c xxxxxxxxx c xxx d"

### The Quantifiers are greedy

• ?,\*,+, and {min, max} 匹配尽可能"少"的模式

#### 例子:

```
$string = "a xxx c xxxxxxxx c xxx d"

/a.*?c.*d/

(.*?) 代表 "a xxx c xxxxxxxx c xxx d"
```

#### Note:

在任何quantifier的后面都可以有+?来匹配尽可能"少"

括号除了区分正则表达式的优先级外,更加巧妙的一个功能是具有"记忆"

#### 例子:

```
$string = "a xxx c xxxxxxxxx c xxx d"
/a (.*) c (.*) d/
The 1st (.*) --- $1---代表"a xxx c xxxxxxxx c xxx d"
The 2nd (.*) --- $2 ---代表"a xxx c xxxxxxxxx c xxx d"
```

#### 例子:

```
<City>Shanghai</City>
<Country> China</Country>
<Birthday> 2005-12-31</Birthday>
<Name>John</Name>
```

请用一个正则表达式提取出各种TAG中的内容?

\$1 **\w** 

*\$2* **→** .\*

#### 例子:

查生日与进公司同一天的员工

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CCC	1976-8-9	male	2002-5-6

. . . . . .

进公司

2004-1-1

```
    例子:

    查生日与进公司同一天的员工

    姓名
    生日
    性别

    AAA
    1980-1-1
    male
```

BBB 1982-4-1 female 2005-4-1

CCC 1976-8-9 male 2002-5-6

.....

 $([A-Za-z]+[:space:]+[A-Za-z]+)\s+19\d\d-(\d\{1,2\})-(\d\{1,2\})\s+(male|female)\s+(19|20)(\d\{1,2\})-\2-\3-(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|female)\s+(male|$ 

*姓名*: [A-Za-z]+[:space:]+[A-Za-z]+ \$1

生日: 44 19\d\d-(\d{1,2})-(\d{1,2}) \$2 and \$3

性别: male|female \$4

*进公司*:  $(19|20)(\d{1,2})-\2-\3$  \$5 and \$6

## 正则表达式在Tools中的应用

- sed (stream editor)
- AWK
- egrep
- vi
- emacs

. . . . . .

### egrep

• 搜索系统中完全以数字为目录的path

find / -type d -print | egrep " $\langle [0-9]+ \rangle$ "

### 正则表达式在Programming Language中的应用

- Perl
- Javascript
- C++ (boost library)
- Python

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几乎所有语言都支持正则表达式

## 正则表达式在Perl中的应用

#### Match

### 正则表达式在Perl中的应用

### Example:

```
"exasperate" =~ /e(.*)e/
$1 = xasperat

"exasperate" =~ /e(.*?)e/
$1 = xasp

"exasperate" =~ /.*e(.*?)e/
$1 = rat
```

## 正则表达式在Perl中的应用

```
$burglar = "Bilbo Baggins";
while($ burglar = ~ /b/gi)
{
    printf "Found a B at %d\n", pos($burglar)-1;
}

Result:
    Found a B at 0
    Found a B at 3
    Found a B at 6
```

### C++中对正则表达式的支持

C++语言本身不认识什么叫"正则表达式" 通过Library来支持。

推荐Boost库Regex support